"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

country beginning to experience some of that retribution which, in the established order of a just than 130 of them are said to be friendly to reform Providence, never fails to visit national aggression in some shape or other. This is encouraging to the and injustice. The War of Conquest which this friends of those salutary measures which will tend Government, in evil hour, waged against the to restore the institutions of the kingdom to such a weak, distracted, and semi-barbarous sister republic of Mexico, resulted in the acquisition of a vast territory, which, worthless in itself, and worse than worthless to this Union, is already proving a bone of contention and discord among ourselves, exasperating our public councils, and threatening a fatal alienation between different portions of this hitherto

united and fraternal family of States. The evil, however, being upon us, it is our duty as good citizens to meet it in a spirit becoming the crisis, and to alleviate, as far as possible, if we can- Mr. Hume's motion through this impracticability. Lord Jours not avert, its bitter consequences. In this spirit it Russell's speech was certainly favorable to reform; he even was that we hailed the birth of the bill which, after a most laborious and trying debate, last week passed the Senate, but which has failed to meet the assent of the other House of Congress. Looking at the composition of the able committee of the Senate which matured and reported that bill-embracing all the extremes and shades of opinion on the subject, all parties and all parts of the country, and understanding that it had been reported with the unanimous assent of the committee, we could but regard it as the offspring of mutual concession of opinion and patriotic compromise, which should, and probably would, meet the general consent of Congress. Under these impressions, we hoped from the measure a speedy and harmonious settlement of the agitating difficulty. We could but regard with confidence and favor what such men as CLAYTON, PHELPS, CALHOUN, BRIGHT, CLARKE. ATCHISON, DICKINSON, and Underwood, represent- tainly small beginnings, but we should gladly haif all proing the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern tiers gress, however triffing. If Ministers will but move steadily of States, could agree upon, and could but anticipate for it the favor of all others than those whom, steeled against conviction, nothing can satisfy. The fact turned out, however, that the bill

did not receive the support of the entire Committee, any more than it did the general concurrence of the Senate itself. Yet one thing was still in its favor: it did not array sections, or even States, for or against it. Both the North and the South were divided on it; and it was supported and opposed with equal earnestness and vehemence by both sections. For ourselves, having all along regarded the question more as an abstract than a practical one-more as an adherence, on each side, to cherished principle, than as affecting really and practically the scope of slavery or the social institutions of the new Territories, we should-more anxious to see the question harmoniously settled than caring much how it was settled-have been glad to see the measure become a law. The House of Representatives, however-either dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill, having no confidence in it as a settlement of the question, or considering the moment of an excited Presidential canvass an unfavorable bination of pleasant circumstances forms a desperate case for one for adjusting so delicate and so grave a mat- the friends of public consternation. The alarmists are eagerly ter-have decided to postpone any action on the looking out for some windfall of calamity, some portent of bill respecting the Southern Territories of New Mexico and California, and to limit their action at this session to the maturing of a Government for Oregon, whose high northern position excludes any reasonable cavil about the admission or exclusion on still for nothing; they are preparing for a terrible of slavery. We confess, there is weight in this latter view of the subject, and reason for the de- ' Parliament and the Bank, are to be attacked simultaneously, cision of the House, especially as Congress will re- | and London to be under the control of Frances O'Connon semble four months hence, when the Presidential 'and his myrmidons." The other calamity from which these election storm will have blown over, and the matter can be taken up calmly and disposed of free from the influence and prejudice of extraneous questions.

## FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

On the 6th ultimo the Diplomatic Corps, now in the city of Mexico, proceeded to the National Palace, to present their congratulations to Senor HERRERA, on his accession to supreme power as President of the Republic. They were received by all the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons in office. The following were the foreign Ministers composing the diplomatic

Mr. CLIFFORD, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States; Mr. SEIFFAST, Envoy Extraordinary from Pruesia; Mr. Dovle, Charge d'Affaires from England ; M. Gouny, Charge d'Affaires from France ; and M. ARMENTA, Charge d'Affaires from Spain.

Mr. CLIFFORD, in the name of the diplomatic body, then addressed the President in the following far succeeded that it is very probable he will reach the same

"Sin : The diplomatic body, participating in the general ed the sobriquet of "Mitchell and water." Mr. Durry, th satisfaction which the elevation of your Excellency to the first editor of the "Nation" newspaper, has also been arrested and dignity in the State has caused, offer you their congratulations his papers seized. Government appears to be determined to on so auspicious an event. They are happy to see in you pursue energetic measures, at least so far as respects the press, an augury of future national prosperity, the foundations of and no doubt it is equally ready to meet and to put down sediwhich have been already laid by the patriotic administration tion in any and every shape. of your Excellency, that has restored order and tranquillity to Your Irish sympathizers are, we observe, about to fit out an this beautiful metropolis; and we confidently hope that their expedition to liberate MITCHELL from his state of bondage at beneficial influence will extend over the whole of the republic. Bermuda. This is regarded here as nothing more than a sort In no other region has Providence scattered its bounties with of electioneering manocuvre, to obtain the votes of your Irish greater profusion than in this highly favored country. A genial citizens at the approaching Presidential election. But ye climate, a soil which contains every kind of riches, all com- some people consider the proposal in rather a more seriou bine to render Mexico an earthly paradise, the peaceful labors | light; and Mr. Meagnen, a confederate of Mitchell's, has le of industry alone being wanting to gather a rich and abundant | Ireland for the United States, to confer with his Irish friends hervest of its fruits. Allow us to express an ardent hope that there about matters and things in general and about the lib henceforward this may be the desire of its inhabitants; that the distinguished efforts of your Excellency be crowned with the happiest effects; and that the flag which now in peace waves over this palace, may ever protect a free, united, and

happy people. To which address President HERRERA replied as

follows: " SENORES : It is extremely grateful to me to receive from the estimable representatives of friendly nations the expression of their benevolent sentiments for my Government, of their ardent interest for the welfare of the nation, with the chief magistracy of which I have been charged by the fundamental

" I am confident in the hope that the desires which I have gratefully heard expressed by you for the happiness of Mexico will be realized. All good citizens are of one mind regarding the means to be adopted in order to repair our past misfortunes, to develop the elements of prosperity which our country contains in its bosom, and my Government will omit neither pains nor sacrifices to realize their aspirations.

The good understanding which exists between the republic and all foreign nations is one of the best conditions of our gress of the declining scale of duties on corn might yet be arpresent situation, and shall be cultivated by us with all possible ardor. The people of Mexico entertain no other than senent interest for the happiness of kindred nations, and frankness towards all who live updet the sun. These now form the basis of our present policy, The prudence and high standing of the personages of the diplomatic body are the best security.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, JULY 11, 1848. There is no doubt that Mr. Hume's motion for reform lost many votes from its embracing too ility, the performances were interrupted by uproar and confumany points; it certainly had fewer advocates than MONDAY, JULY 31, 1848.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

It is a striking circumstance that already is this country beginning to experience some of that retribution which, in the established order of a just than 130 of them constituted the majority, not less than eleven millions of the people. And, of the source who constituted the majority, not less than eleven millions of the people. is, the British stage requires something to support it much too much in the first instance. ore efficient than the monopoly which Mr. Webster and his rother and sister petitioners ask Parliament to grant them. They will not attract a single individual more to the Hay-The British drama is unfortunately so low that it will require great effort to raise it. Mr. MACREADY is about revisiting the United States, in search of that patronage which he cannot find at home. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN have only temree and proper operation as is necessary for the prosperity of the country, and the political and constitutional rary engagements, and Mrs. BUTLER is rarely heard of in ights of the people. It will be extremely difficult to bring ondon. The British theatre has ceased to command the inorward such a proposition in the House as shall unite all the arious descriptions of reformers in one phalanx; but the rest and respect of the middle class of the community, which demands, in the present age, something rational and moral, nessure ought to be and will be attempted. Many who astead of the light trifling pieces, the exaggerated low and broad would vote for the ballot are opposed to household suffrage humor, which now occupy the stage to a degree that has driven some reformers object to triennial Parliaments, but are desisensible men from the theatre. English actors play entirely ous of an equalization of representation. In short, there i the taste and capacity of the gallery; Italian singers and every permutation and combination of opinion and feeling. French dancers exert themselves to please the fashionable cir-Reformers are always very impracticable, and in the present cle; whilst the great mass of the British public, between these case probably more than one hundred votes have been lost to remes, seek amusements and places of resort more in keepg with their characters and tastes. The success of Mr. Puzzes with the legitimate drama, a good stock company, went beyond the motion in respect to the duration of Parlis a moderately-sized house at Sadler's Wells, justifies these ments, preferring annual to triennial; but at present, he said nions. A combination of authors, actors, and wealthy pahe should not vote for any change. He spoke of reforms ms can alone resuscitate the drama. This is what is wantwhich might be carried into effect for improvement of the reping and not the protection of Parliament against a company of soor French actors, thrown out of bread by a revolution, and esentation. He should not vote for the disfranchiseme of any boroughs which had been proved to be corrupt, "withcoming here to pick up a few crumbs from the curious. out accompanying measures to establish some right of voting by means of which traders and the mechanical industry towns would be expressed, as they formerly were, by the freemen. He thought it a defect that the great variety of rights of voting which existed under the former constitution of the House of Commons, though tainted by many abuses,

were reduced to too much uniformity." He thought "w

might create some new varieties of suffrage; perhaps by

giving the right of voting to persons who have placed money

in the Savings Banks, showing that they had provident and

frugal habits. And to men elected by guilds; such election

being a proof that they possessed the confidence of their

fellow-workmen." Undoubtedly these are encouraging ideas,

and all who are friendly to reform should welcome and accept

them and all other proposals for its advance. They are cer-

on towards the desired object, the people will be content; but

cause of advancement and improvement than the narrow

themselves, that "he who is not with us is against us." This

bars all co-operation to any extent, breaks up a good cause

into innumerable unavailable fragments, leads to all kinds of

icalousy and unkind feeling, and prevents truth and right

from making headway against united bigotry, intolerance,

and wrong. It is far from being an unfavorable feature a

the public mind that, although Mr. HUME's motion was de-

feated, the circumstances attending that defeat were sufficiently

encouraging to inspire hope of future success; and to con-

vince the people that the best means they can employ to ac-

quire their proper influence in the direction of public affairs

are sober and temperate argument, and a merging of all minor

England, through all its length and breadth, is now so

quiet that the panic-mongers are reduced to a pitiable condi-

tion of disappointment and distress. The English funds have

risen five per cent. Even the French funds have advanced

considerably. Every post brings some fresh intelligence of a

pacific nature from Germany and other parts of the continent.

Our harvest promises abundantly. Money is plentiful. La-

bor and employment for the poor more obtainable, and-provi-

sions of all kinds plentitul, and of course cheap. This com-

coming evil, something from which to deduce a new prophecy

of trouble, which may create the excitement which they love

to riot in, although a few days may prove it to be untrue.

They have only two sources from which they can draw any

amount of morbid comfort. One is, that " the Chartists are

outbreak in August, when the Tower and the Treasury, the

things are so quiet that something must be radically wrong."

We are perfectly aware that Ireland is not remarkably free

from materials which a spark might light into a blaze, but

Ministers have their eyes upon it and their hands ready to take

hold of it, if necessary. Horse, foot, and artillery crowd

every barrack, fort, and depot in that distrusted island. The

police is more numerous than ever, and more upon the alert ;

and many manifestations have lately been given of the loyalty

of the great bulk of the community, and of their attachmen

to law and order. But, says the panic-monger, "the quiet-

ness is awful, the silence is alarming. Sedition is never so

dangerous as when it is working unseen and unheard.

These are all general truisms, but they do not appear to have

any particular applicability at the present moment. A num-

ber of Irish Peers and members of Parliament have addressed

the Government, wishing it to put down the clubs, selling

arms, drilling, &c.; but we cannot imagine that any further

MARTIN, the proprietor of the "Felon," (a strange name for

a newspaper, ) has been arrested and will be tried in August.

He, was aiming to walk in MITCHELL's footsteps, and has so

destination. He is a diluted Mitchell, and had really acquir-

eration of Mitchell in particular. A very pretty national mis-

understanding might grow out of such an affair, if really at-

The opposing doctrines of free trade in, and protection of

nable debates on the sugar question, and will be found to be

equally connected with those yet to be had upon the naviga

tion laws. It is neither the colonial nor the shipping interests

nor aught nor any one associated with them, which prompt

the exertions of Lord George BENTINCE and Mr. D'ISRAELI.

It is the English corn-law, land-owners, and their interests which

are to be served by these oppositions to the Ministerial propo

sugar interests. And their object is, by disturbing the settle

ment of the sugar duties, to pave the way for re-enacting the

corn law. It is known that, in the elation of their hearts,

when Ministers, even with the vote and voice of Sir R. PEEL

had carried a late question by a majority of only fifteen, sev-

eral of the Parliamentary squires allowed it to escape them,

in private conversation, that they indulged a hope that the pro-

of duties on sugar. The contest now waging in the House of

Commons is in behalf of cons, and not of either sugar, ships,

sitions. It is only since the corn laws have been doo that these people have made common cause with the protecte

cons are really at the foundation of the apparently

percive measures will be resorted to against Ireland. Mr.

differences in an advocacy of a great and leading principle.

there must be this motion. Nothing can be more fatal to the

We do not wish to incur any charge of an improper connexion of subjects by turning directly from the Theatre to the Church, but we think that the Protestant clergy of London ave as much ground to petition Parliament against the open ing of Catholic chapels, as the English actors have against the pening of French theatres. The consecration of the large splendid Roman Catholic chapel of St. George, in Southwark, is quite an epoch in the history of that religion in England. This is by far the most magnificent place of Cathol worship which has been erected in England since the Reformation, and the ceremony of consecration was one of the most There were present the Archbishop of Trèves, the Bishop of Liege, Tournay, Chalons, and Chersonesus, about two hundred and sixty priests from the Continent, and numerous members of almost every religious order, and, but for the unsettled state of Europe, the attendance of foreign ecclesiastical dignitaries would have been much larger. The public will probably be disappointed in their expecta-

tion of witnessing the trial of a Peer of the realm for forgery, maxim, too apt to be taught by demagogues, and believed and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords having reported practised by the uninformed masses to whom they address that "John Viscount ARBUTHNOT cannot be found, and that

> JULY 13 .- There has been little news from FRANCE during the present week. M. DE LAMARTINE has published a most indignant reply to the attacks which have been made upon his political integrity and honor. Every word of his letter breathe the spirit of truth and rectitude. Even the Journal des Debats, his most virulent accuser, admits the error which it has been led into, but accuses the journal Le Bien Public, a paper generally friendly to Lamartine, as having been the cause of it. JARNIER PAGES has also thought it necessary to exculpate him self from charges of duplicity, &c., and the Journal des Debats admits that it was mistaken also with respect to that gentleman. LEDRU ROLLIN is now the only member of the late Executive Commission who labors under any suspicion. and he has not said a word in self-defence. Gen. Duvivien has died of his wounds, and is much lamented. The siege of Paris is to be continued for a considerable time longer. A number of arrests continue to be made every day, and assassinations, by shooting from windows and in the dusk of the evening, take place to an alarming extent. , M. THIERS has published his views upon the labor question, the ateliers nalionaux, &c. He appears to regard a national poor law as the only remedy for the evil. Government is, however, turn-Mayor of Paris has invited the workmen and employers of all kinds of industry to meet and nominate fourteen delegates for each body, a deputation of whom is to submit their wants and wishes to the Committee of the National Assembly on Labor. A national pension fund is in contemplation; the object is to ensure to the laborious classes a pension for their old age, in return for small weekly or monthly payments. Building a very considerable extent, and the workmen appear to be restored to their habits in great measure, and to the confidence have also voluntarily returned to the provinces. Stringe to say, foreign aid has generally been required in France for certain harvest operations; Belgians have been most frequently employed. This year, however, the work will be performed, as it ought to be, by Frenchmen. There is quietness generally in the provinces; a rumor of the discovery of a plot at Sedan is, however, current this morning. Twelve of the principal establishments in that town were to have been hurnt. and vengeance exercised upon the manufacturers who had refused to accede to a reduction of the hours of labor. The plot was discovered when just on the point of being carried into execution. The French funds, which had taken a great start, have again declined. Some of the Paris journals attribute this to the fear of Russian interference, as threatened by the advance of a detachment of the Russian army into Moldavia. The Times, however, gives a much more probable so lution, in supposing that the French Government had resorte to an old stockjobbing trick, in forcing up the funds unnaturally, to produce a high price at which to fix the sale fo the conversion of Treasury bonds and the certificates of deposite in the savings banks. Very different estimates are made respecting the number of regular troops now in Paris The public returns state that number as being from sixty to eighty thousand. The correspondent of the Times says there are one hundred and twenty thousand.

M. Paudnos, a member of the National Assembly, and leader of the Communists, has published an article reco mending the confiscation of one-third of the revenue of all persons of property. The proposition has excited a general burst of indignation; the paper in which it was published, and which was edited by M. Prudhon, has been suppressed, and a motion is now before the Assembly to prosecute him fo the authorship of the article.

The funeral of M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND took place on th 7th, and was attended by nearly every literary person of any ordered that his memoirs, which he calls d'outre tombe, shall published under the direction of his pephew, Lenus ne CHATEAUBRIAND, HYDE DE NEUVILLE, and two other gen-

This is but a barren report from France, but we are glad that the principal feature of it is a return to peace and order. The different bureaus of the Assembly are busy discussing the

roject of the new constitution.

We have no news whatever frem Portugar. Nor i ere much of importance from lTALT, unless a rumor should e correct that sixty thousand more Austrians have been rdered there. A report of an insurrection in Roses, of the Pope having left that capital, and of a Provisional Government having been appointed, is current in Paris, but not be-lieved in London. The Vanerian provinces have been mited to SARDINIA by the solemn and united voice of the people, the chamber, and the civic guard. Great activity is said to prevail in the Piedmontese camp. Troops are constantly arriving from Lombardy, and large quantities of ammu-nition and war stores. A battle between Charles Albert and

Parliament for protection against foreign actors. This arose the Austrians appears unavoidable, and it will most likely de rom a French company having engaged Drury Lane Theatre cide the business. In the mean time, both parties seem anxiou for peace, but unfortunately each offers terms which the othe French dramas. To the disgrace of British urbanity and civ- will not accept. A decisive battle will make one side more sion so great and so perfectly uncontrollable, that the attempt was abandoned, and the poor French artistes returned home, we are afraid, much lighter in the pocket than they lest it, and with a very reduced idea of John Bull's politeness. The fact pendence would be best secured by not requiring or aiming at

pire, to which he has been appointed by the Germanic Diet at Frankfort. His speech on accepting the appointment was short, manly, and to the point-pious, patriotic, and philanthropic. Should he carry out the principles of that speech, and nobody doubts but that he will, he will fulfil all the best hopes of every European patriot. He will return to Frankfort with the deputation. The King of Prussia approves of this appointment, and has written to the Archduke John, stating that he will support him with all his power and influence.

influential journals of Eastern Germany, are urging the Archcomposed of representatives of all the various Sclavonian races, and to become the founder of a kingdom, to be called the United States of Middle Europe. We have already witnessed the accomplishment of one of our predictions respecting the Archduke, and we are tempted to hazard another. We think that the course of events manifestly tends to a separation of that mighty assemblage of nations and people, known by the rehensive name of Germany, into two great con -the East and the West-or into SCLANONIC and TEU-TONIC GERMANY. We think that the peace of Europe would be best secured by this division. The separation does not present any geographical difficulties, or perplexities arising from boundaries. The division is a natural one, physically, morally, and nationally. We almost feel sure that it will be lished, and that the Archdoke John will be dominant over the SCLAVONIANS of the East, and the King of Paus SIA over the TEUTONS of the West. In the mean time the National Assembly at Berlin has recognised and confirmed the appointment of the Archduke John; the whole assembly ose simultaneously, and gave three cheers for GERMANY. The principal difficulty in Paussia is the formation of an efficient and durable Ministry. All revolutionary tendencies appear to have subsided in Polann, and the complete pacifica the country is expected in a very short time. HUNGARY and BOHEMIA are more settled; in fact, the only disturbances in hese three last mentioned countries have arisen, in great neasure, between the two races of which their population is omposed. Here is an abundant reason for their separation, and the division of Germany, at which we have hinted, would afford the means of making that separation, should it continue

three days, that the armistice brought about by the mediaion of Russia and Great Britain between DENMARK and GERMANY would not be ratified. This morning, however, brings the agreeable information that it has been approved of by both parties.

Russia has marched a portion of her troops into Moldaria, to put down an insurrection which has broken out in that province; and Turkish troops have also entered from the outh. No importance is attached to these circumstances.

work on English History, commencing with the reign of James II; two volumes are said to be ready for the press. Lord ONDONDERRY is editing the "Memoirs and Correspondence of his brother, the late Lord Castlereagh;" this will be a highly interesting work to the politician and the historian. Mr. is the abs Corres, the editor of the Britannia, is about publishing "An inquiry into the authorship of Junius." LEIGH HUNT

The great event in the theatrical world is Mr. Machany's benefit at Drury Lane, previous to his departure for the United States. The Quren and Court attended this performance in great state. The papers say that the compliment paid by Royalty to Mr. Macready was of an unprecedented kind; the theatre being opened, "by her Majesty's command," for one night, for Mr. Macready's benefit, and attended by her in full processional state. The house was crowded to the greatest possible degree. It is said that a full majority of the House of Commons was in the pit.

Hotel Meurice, a little wroth with his adventures.

On the boulevards, near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (well guarded within and without,) I was overtaken by Mondadel: "Our prospects are less dismal than they were: Carriment is no longer a conspiracy." Absolutely, the persuasion is common in all circles and spheres that the Executive Commission, with the Ministers of Commerce, the Interior, and Public Works, connived at the insurrection, if they were and the supplementation of the content of the supplementation of the spoke of his ninety-one hours of military operations, and added: "Our prospects are less dismal than they were: Carriment is no longer a conspiracy." Absolutely, the persuasion is common in all circles and spheres that the Executive Commission, with the Ministers of Commerce, the Interior, and Public Works, near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (well guarded within and without,) I was overtaken by Mondade : "Our prospects are less dismal than they were: Carriment is no longer a conspiracy." Absolutely, the persuasion is common in all circles and spheres that the Executive Commission, with the Ministres of Commerce, the Interior, and Public Works, near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (well guarded within and without,) I was overtaken by Mondade : "Our prospects are less dismal than they were: Carriment is no longer a conspiracy." Absolutely, the persuasion is common in all circles and spheres that the Executive Commission, with the Ministry o

eing the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. The POFE has acknowledged the French republic. MADRID jour-nals to the 9th have arrived. All authentic news from the theatre of the Carlist insurrection is intercepted by the Government. The weather is now very warm. The grain crops are said to be remarkably fine. Rye ripe, and some cut in the

There is but little news from Spain, and that little is almost entirely relative to the progress of Gen. Cabrera has been joined by several parties of insurgents, has defeated some detachments of the Queen's troops sent against him, and advanced to within a few leagues of Barcelona. There is a rumor that has obtained a signal advantage over the Queen's troops near Gombreri. A settlement of the business between England and Spain appears to be as far off as ever. In fact, the latter charges the former with the Carlist movement, and is very big and blustering, upon paper. But little is known of the real state of affairs in Spain.

Death from the Sting of a Ber.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Bradfield, St. George, before H. Wayman, Esq., coroner, touching the death of a poor woman named Last, aged sixty. It appears that the deceased had for some years been in the habit of attending upon bees in the swarming season; and on Friday, while engaged in such employment, she was stung by one of them on the thumb of her right hand. She went into her house and sat down upon a chair, exclaiming "How bad I feel." She then fainted and never spoke afterwards. She trembled very much, and in the course of half an hour she was a corpse. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen who were present that the nervous system received such a shock as to stop the circulation of blood in the heart.—Ipswich Express.

"SLEEPS LIKE A Tor."-This familiar phrase, which is applied to persons completely under the influence of Morpheus, is erroneously supposed to be derived from the pause of the top, or, as schoolboys call it, "when it is asleep." But the supposition is erroneous; for the phrase is derived from the Italian word topo, which signifies a mouse, and is applied as the generic name of the common field-mouse, from which the Italian proverb "Ei dorme come un topo" is derived—Anglice, "He sleeps like a top."

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF LITTELL'S "LIVING AGE."

differences of appearance, occupation, and spirits between your side of the Atlantic; with you, universal confidence, community, sadness, distrust, paralysis of trade, fresh ruins BAVARIA and HANOVER have also given their adhesion to this measure. The Austrian press, and many of the most

In the court of the Tuileries (Carousel) I found the same spectacle, and could study anew the provincial races and costumes. I entered during this exploration the shops of six principal venders of jewelry, dry goods, stationery, and books. They declared to me that they were doing absolutely nothing in sale or purchase, and, though they might complain of excessive fatigue and perilous exposure, the military service proved a distraction from severe professional distress and anxiety. All asked my ideas of the future, which were not more definite than their own. Every thinking and sober-minded man rejoices in the present law-martial and in the composition of the Government, which is mainly a council of war; but it is provisional—ad interim—and what is to come? We are told this day that the elder Dupin will propose to the Assembly the election of Gen. Cavaignac as President for 15 months, with the same powers. Time would be given for the subjugation of the mob, the restoration of some public confidence, and the establishment of the machinery of a constitution. Long since the vision of the Orleans expulsion was familiar to my revenies.

become too suspicious and odious to venture forth again in any force or numbers. All the working classes are materially injured by the distrust and horror which the conduct and pretensions of too large a part of them and of their flagitious prompters have excited.

Another thing which I could not have expected to witness.

is the absence of all advertisements of theatrical performances—
except, perhaps, on Good Friday; not one yesterday, although
the Government had invited the stage to resume its action.
My eye was attracted to a seemingly fresh bill of the grand
opera on a pillar in the Palais Royal; on examining it I discovered its date to be Friday, the 23d June, of which the evening finished "Vanity Fair," announces a work to be commenced in October, to be called "Pendennis," and another work entitled "The Great Hoggarty Diamond." Several new novels and tales are announced by leading writers of that class of literature.

The great event in the theatrical world is Mr. Macready's

The great event in the theatrical world is Mr. Macready's

On the boulewards near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

House of Commons was in the pit.

JULY 14.—We were wrong in stating that Mr. Meagner had sailed for the United States on a fraternization mission; his intention to do so has been frustrated, through his having been arrested at Waterford, and sent under charge of the police to Dublin.

Late statistical returns show that the annual rental of England and Wales amounts to £95,284,497 17s. 3d.; returns of another description show that in March, 1847, there were no fewer than 15,230 illegitimate children in workhouses in England and 10,001 of the mothers of such children.

And Public Works, connived at the insurrection, if they were not artificers or accessories. Lamartine himself does not escape the imputation. He is publishing in his organ, Le Bien Public, a sort of apology for the inefficiency of the Executive, comprising historical details of the revolution of February, which are worth a distinct epitome. He has sunk many a fathom; his tropes have lost their virtue; he allowed the thunderbolt to strike twice—the first time, the National Assembly; the second, all Paris. The bourgeoiste now detest the name which they at first deemed tutelary and effulgent. "We have had," they remark, "enough of turnid and florid phrases; vainglorious boasts and assurances; adulation of the mob; fellowship with the Ledru-Rollins, the Caussidières, the Barbés; unrealizable promises and poetical deceptions."

England and 10,001 of the mothers of such children.

The present session of Parliament will terminate, we are told, during the second week in August. The bill respecting the Navigation Laws will be postponed until next year.

Belowsing with the Leadt Rollins, the Caussideres, the Barbell Promises and poetical deceptions."

You will note that the charge of British machinations and bribery, insinuated by Flocon, the ex-minister of commerce, and reiterated by Lamennais, in his journal, induced the British Ambassador to address himself on the subject to the We have fresh rumors of negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy, and it is very probable that, at least, an armistice will be agreed upon. M. DE LAMARTINE has delivered a speech strongly enforcing the necessity for the most rigid non-intervention on the part of France in the affairs of other nations, particularly in Italy. There is great apprehension felt in Paris of disturbances taking place this day, (Friday,) coin was drawn into the public coffers at the disposal of the

las, to the Bank of France, from whose vaults the tressured coin was drawn into the public coffers at the disposal of the public authorities!

A number of the prisoners plead, that having, in the atchiers or the cabarcts, received gold or five-franc pieces, for a rising, they thought themselves bound to earn their pay, particularly when it seemed to them to come from the authorities. Allowing for the incredible multitudes discovered of clandestine manufactories of powder and shot, and the accumulations of guns and weapons, it is difficult to explain the quantity of ammunition and muskets in the possession of the insurgents by any other hypothesis than official largess. Saving Lamartine's history of the superfetation of bastard republics, on the 24th of February, no fact more startling and instructive is disclosed than the presence, among the prisoners examined in Louis Philippe's breakfast-room, at the Tuiteries, on the 2d instant, of several of the very heroes who took possession of the royal board at the hour of his expulson. When interrogated they were still smeared with powder and blood—"drunk," as the newspapers express it, "with gore, brandy, and rage." The reaction of public feeling and opinion is not, indeed, in favor of the Orleans dynasty and rule; but, certainly, against the contrivers and immediate agents of the revolution of February, who usurped exclusive sway, exhausted all public exchequers and physical resources, and fostered snarchy as their own offensive or defensive reserve.

Paris was refreshed yesterday by the official announcement that the atchiers were peremptorily dissolved, and by an accredited report of the formation of an "army of Paris"—forty thousand men of all arms—to be stationed chiefly behind the dangerous faubourgs, and commanded directly by the Minister of War. The French military character is held more trustworthy than the civil. Satisfaction is therefore felt at the substitution of General Bedeau for citizen Bastide in the department of Foreign Affairs. Bedeau is an officer

which the Italian provers "Ei dorme come un topo" is derived—Anglice, "He sleeps like a top."

A FEMALE CENTENARIAN.—Nannie Wolcott died in Oxford, Maine, on the 17th instant, aged one hundred and four-

not culprits.

Cavaignac argued that, when society was so formidably threatened, so terribly assaulted, the ateliers, innocent or guilty, must be broken, crushed by force, should this be indispensable. His colleague Lamoricière preached, however, s fortnight ago, that the slaves in the American Union should the atomic american union should the atomic american and the state of the community, sadness, distrust, paralysis of trade, fresh ruins from sanguinary civil battle through four great faubourgs—large divisions of the enormous whole. The first groups that met my eye, as I alighted on the platform of the railroad station, were of soldiers of the line on the right, half dressed, (8 o'clock,) and, on the left and in front, of the Garde Mobile, in full trim, prepared to enjoy a holyday in the villages between St. Germain and Paris. The latter consisted, in no small part, of lively lads from twelve to sixteen years of age; gamins recruited from the pavements and converted into zealous champtons of order: their loss during the four days exceeded, proportionably, that of any other corps; they were about twenty-one thousand, all in action; the vacancies are rapidly filled: they are the best terriers; they hunt the insurgents with keen scent and relish, in cellars, garrets, catacombs, fields, forests, and hamlets.

As I descended the Rue de Havre, a piquet crossed the of four wandering ragamuffins of the Paris breed. I did not see the game caught, but I am sure that no negro hunt in Discourse, fields, forests, and hamlets.

As I descended the Rue de Havre, a piquet crossed the street with three of their game, the insurgents, hands tied behind, muttering curses on their captors. It is mentioned that the title Garde Mobile is to be changed to that of Jeune Garde, certainly appropriate. The disposition the most advantageous on the Rue de Rivoli. The vast edifice is a parallelogram.

As I descended the Rue de Havre, a piquet crossed the sirect with three of their game, the insurgents, hands tied behind, muttering curses on their captors. It is mentioned that the title Gards Mobile is to be changed to that of Jeune Garde, certainly appropriate. The disposition the most advantageous for the public and for these boys temselves, is thus made at a crisis when putting them to any other than the military school could not be tried.

Passing by the Rue de la Paix to the Place Vendome and the Rue de Rivoli, I encountered a worthy Irish gentleman, who is the principal tea merchant in the quarter. To my detend his musket; he added that, of the company to which the belonged, seven were killed and fifty-one wounded. The hospital returns afford no just estimate of the numbers of the bestial returns afford no just estimate of the numbers of the the that es of the countier. The driver took the route of the Rue Montmartre, and the boulevards to the Faubourg St. Martin, and thence to the Faubourg St. Martin, and thence to the Faubourg St. Antoine. The long streets were under active repair, but still rugged from the barrisades; of the Rue for the countier. The driver took the route of the Rue Montmartre, and the boulevards to the Faubourg St. Martin, and thence to the Faubourg St. Martin, and the counter of the martin of the provincial research of the care of the ca He was sensible during the four days; shuddering at the sound of the fratricide cannon, weeping, and reminding his friends that he predicted fifteen years ago the sudden conversion of Louis Philippe's monarchy into a tremendous anomaly styled a republic. Lamartine's journal affirms that the illustrious author expired "canfident in the democracy which he had foretold," but "divided in mind between hope and fear touching the destinies of France." Seven or eight years ago he honored me with frequent converse; he then manifested much more fear than love of democracy. To the Orleans Government he entertained a vehement aversion. "Sir," said he, with the fine gesture of the right arm drawn quickly from his bosom, "it is a patched up (plâtrée) usurpation; it cannot last."

Ex-Professor Michel Chevalier ably pursues in the Journal

south. No importance is attached to these circumstances. Both Russia and Turkey are interested in preserving the peace of a frontier country. The cholera is making great have as Bucharest, and other places in Moldavia and Walkachia; it is also very prevalent at St. Petersburgh, where not less than three thousand five hundred cases had occurred up to the latest intelligence from that city. It does not appear, however, that the malady is of a very virulent description.

There have been more miniature insurrections in Garret, and more fires upon a large scale in Constantinople. There is yet a very bad state of feeling between Greece and Turkey, and the former will not give up to the latter the person who insulted and maltreated her minister.

So ends our review of the state of Europe for the current week. We are again gratified in being able to consider it an improved state. The great elements of peace, order, and industry seem to be again gaining their salutary dominion over the minds of the people, and we have renewed and strengthened hopes for the future.

In the litterary world there is a promise of Mr. Macaular's work on English History, commencing with the reign of James.

In the litterary world there is a promise of Mr. Macaular's work on English History, commencing with the reign of James work on English History, commencing with the reign of James.

If the woolumes are said to be ready for the press. Lord

ded resistance.

It is ascertained that a train was laid for rabble explosion in most of the large cities of the interior. In Marseilles, Lyons, Dijon, Toulon, and the north the *émeutes* have been only partial, owing to the miscarriage of the monster-plot in the capital. Our principal *strategical* arteries or streets are to be macadamized; the present pavements facilitate barricades.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.—I am in possess Lauthentic documentary evidence of the services and claims of the officers of the Virginia State-Line and Navy to half-pay for life, and bounty lands, and of the officers of the Continental Lines of the several States to pensions, commutation pay, and bounty lands. The evidence will be furnished, or the claim prosecuted at the option of the claimant.

Letters directed to Gen. John P. Duval, Attorney at law, Tallahassee, Florida, post paid, will be attended to. oct 14—cptf JOHN P. DUVAL.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other

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NEW SCHEME 60,000 Dollars for Ten Dollars. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, indowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purp Class No. 43, for 1848.

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\$50,000-\$20,000-\$10,000. 66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballo VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes, Class No. 45, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, August 26, 1848. 

Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$140 00

Do do 22 half do 70 00

Do do 22 quarter do 35 00

Do do 22 quarter do 35 00

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages he above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most promittention, and an official account of each drawing sent imma liately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY, Alexandria, Va.

Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers, july 24—discif

But it appears that protection is again to be the order of the day. Mr. WESSTER, the talented manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and a number of other performers, have patitioned

rested in the same way as the progress of the decl